

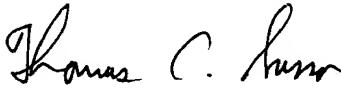
R E M A R K S

The present amendment makes editorial changes and corrects typographical errors in the specification, which includes the Abstract, in order to conform the specification to the requirements of United States Patent Practice. No new matter is
5 added thereby. Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the present amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version With Markings To Show Changes Made".

In addition, the present amendment cancels original claims 1-18 in favor of new claims 19-36. Claims 19-36 have been presented solely because the revisions by
10 red-lining and underlining which would have been necessary in claims 1-18 in order to present those claims in accordance with preferred United States Patent Practice would have been too extensive, and thus would have been too burdensome. The present amendment is intended for clarification purposes only and not for substantial reasons related to patentability pursuant to 35 USC §§103, 102, 103 or 112. Indeed,
15 the cancellation of claims 1-18 does not constitute an intent on the part of the Applicants to surrender any of the subject matter of claims 1-18.

Early consideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSIONS WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In The Specification:

The Specification of the present application, including the Abstract, has been amended as follows:

5

Description

Passive microphone with wireless transmission

SPECIFICATION

TITLE

PASSIVE MICROPHONE WITH WIRELESS TRANSMISSION

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a microphone for detecting acoustic signals, converting the acoustic signals into electrical signals and transmitting the electrical signals to a receiving unit.

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Description of the Prior Art

Known microphones of this type are usually supplied with power via a connecting line or a cable, respectively, via which the electrical signals are transmitted to the receiving unit, or have active electronic components and their own power supply in the form of a battery. Microphones in which the electrical signals are transmitted to a receiving unit via a wireless type of transmission, for example radio microphones, must have their own battery or their own accumulator which provides the necessary power for signal processing and signal transmission.

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The receiving unit is, for example, a telephone base station which is connected to a landline network, but can also be a mobile station of a wireless telecommunication system. If the microphone is integrated in a headset, a cable link between the headset and the telephone base station is disadvantageous in many applications due to the restriction of the freedom of movement. In patent specification the German Patent Document No. 195 20 674, therefore, it is proposed to send signals of a piezoelectric sensor to an evaluating device. In this case, however, it must be assumed that the

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transmitter has its own power supply. However, providing the microphone of the headset with its own power supply in the form of a battery is too much to ask of a user because of the increase in weight.

5 In hands-free systems in motor vehicles, for example, neither of ~~the two~~ the two known solutions is practicable because, on the one hand, a cable link between microphone and telephone restricts the freedom of movement and vision of the driver and, on the other hand, prolonged wearing of a heavy microphone ~~is~~ can be disturbing when driving a car.

10 ~~On the other hand, however~~ Further, the microphone of a hands-free system in a motor vehicle should be as close to the mouth of the speaker as possible in order to keep the level of disturbances caused by loud driving noises as low as possible. In ~~patent specification~~ the Swiss Patent Document No. CH 664 659, ~~therefore~~, a throat microphone is ~~proposed~~ disclosed which is effectively partitioned off against the effects of external sound. The resonator ~~is here~~ of the throat microphone is formed by 15 piezoelectric materials. The voltages occurring across the piezoelectric material due to sound vibrations are picked up and sent to a transmission unit either by wire or wirelessly. The disadvantageous factors in this implementation are mainly two things: on the one hand, it is generally more difficult to amplify the human voice by means of the sounds formed in the throat than the spoken word. In the case of a wireless 20 transmission of the low-frequency voice signals, on the other hand, the problems would occur which usually occur in the case of unmodulated signals. As an example, propagation characteristics or bandwidths are only mentioned here. ~~As soon as~~ If a modulated signal is to be used, the throat microphone ~~again needs~~ would need its own power supply ~~with all the disadvantages already mentioned above~~. which would necessarily lead to disadvantages of using same due to, for example, increased weight as mentioned above.

25 ~~It is thus the~~ An object of the present invention, therefore, is to provide a microphone for transmitting sound information to a receiving unit, which microphone is constructed in a simple and lightweight manner and, at the same time, provides for 30 the wireless transmission of the sound information to the receiving unit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to ~~This object is achieved by a~~ a passive microphone for wirelessly transmitting sound information to a receiving unit ~~according to claim 1~~, which has a piezoelectric device for receiving and storing 5 excitation energy from the receiving unit and for wirelessly transmitting electrical signals, converted from detected acoustic signals, to the receiving unit.

Using a piezoelectric device makes it possible, on the one hand, to receive and store excitation energy from the receiving unit and, on the other hand, to wirelessly transmit electrical signals bearing sound information to the receiving unit ~~which~~ 10 ~~provides for, thus providing~~ a simple and lightweight construction of the microphone ~~according to the invention. Storing. Further, by storing~~ excitation energy in the piezoelectric device ~~dispenses with the necessity of providing the microphone with,~~ ~~it is not necessary for the microphone to have~~ its own power supply in the form of a battery or an accumulator.

15 The microphone ~~according to of the present~~ invention is a passive microphone, i.e., it is not provided with its own power supply and the transmission of electrical signals bearing sound information from the microphone to the receiving unit is carried out ~~by means of via~~ continuous or discontinuous power transmission in the form of an electromagnetic signal ~~by means of via~~ the receiving unit. The microphone ~~according~~ 20 ~~to of the present~~ invention is, thus, constructed in a lightweight and simple manner and, ~~nevertheless, provides for the capable of effectively providing~~ wireless transmission of electrical signals.

25 The piezoelectric device ~~advantageously~~ stores the excitation energy from the receiving unit in the form of mechanical vibrations. Furthermore, a particularly lightweight and simple construction can be achieved if the piezoelectric device is used, at the same time, for storing the electromagnetic excitation energy, for detecting acoustic signals and for converting detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information. In this case, the passive microphone ~~according to of the present~~ invention ~~essentially only comprises which includes~~ the piezoelectric device,

as a can result of which in a particularly simple, lightweight and inexpensive construction is possible.

The piezoelectric device can, therefore, essentially consist include, for example, of a piezoelectric diaphragm. The excitation energy from the receiving unit 5 is can then be absorbed via the antenna of the microphone and converted into mechanical vibrations of the diaphragm. At the same time, the vibrating diaphragm can detect acoustic signals which are also modulated as mechanical vibrations onto the vibrations of the diaphragm caused by the excitation energy. The modulated vibrations are converted into electrical signals by the piezoelectric diaphragm and 10 transmitted to the receiving unit. The piezoelectric diaphragm can consist of be composed of, for example, a crystal or of lithiumniobate. Crystal, in particular, has a very high Q factor as energy store.

As an alternative to the piezoelectric diaphragm, the piezoelectric device can 15 essentially consist of include a surface acoustic wave delay line or also of, a resonator or the like. In these embodiments, too, a single device is, thus, used for storing the electromagnetic excitation energy, for detecting acoustic signals and for converting detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information, as a result of which a simple construction is possible.

As an alternative to constructing the piezoelectric device essentially of a single 20 element, the piezoelectric device can comprise a device for detecting acoustic signals and a device for storing the electromagnetic excitation energy and for converting detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information. Separating the functions into two different elements makes it possible to achieve greater sensitivity and better transmission quality. The device for detecting the acoustic 25 signals can essentially consist include, for example, of a diaphragm, advantageously preferably composed of metal. The device for storing the electromagnetic excitation energy and for converting detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing including sound information advantageously consists of preferably includes a piezoelectric element such as, for example, a surface acoustic wave delay line or a 30 resonator such as, for example, a piezoelectric diaphragm. The diaphragm for

detecting acoustic signals can be bonded, for example, to the piezoelectric element, ~~that is to say, for example, such as~~ to the surface acoustic wave delay line or to the resonator, in order to be able to modulate the detected sound signals converted into mechanical vibrations directly onto the vibrations in the piezoelectric element which 5 are caused by the excitation energy of the receiving unit. The modulated vibrations are then converted into electrical signals by the piezoelectric element and are transmitted to the receiving unit.

Furthermore, it is of advantage It is preferable in the two embodiments described above if that one or a further device for detecting acoustic signals is 10 provided and is arranged in such a manner that the detected acoustic signals are differentially converted into electrical signals bearing sound information. As a result, the sensitivity of the microphone ~~according to~~ of the present invention can be considerably enhanced. Furthermore, it is ~~of advantage if~~ preferable that a device for compensating for disturbance variables is provided in order to compensate, for 15 example, for the influence of temperature fluctuations or the like.

The electromagnetic excitation energy from the receiving unit can be transmitted to the piezoelectric device of the microphone ~~according to~~ of the present invention in the form of discontinuous or continuous excitation signals. The piezoelectric device can be designed in such a manner that it receives the 20 electromagnetic excitation energy from the receiving unit in the form of short high-frequency signals. The electromagnetic excitation signals from the receiving unit can also be periodically repeated high-frequency signals. It is also ~~of advantage if~~ preferable that the piezoelectric device receives the electromagnetic excitation energy from the receiving unit in the form of excitation signals having a large bandwidth-time 25 product. As an alternative, ~~it may be of advantage if~~ the piezoelectric device ~~receives~~ can receive the magnetic excitation energy from the receiving unit in the form of a continuous frequency-modulated excitation signal.

~~In the text which follows, Additional features and advantages of the present invention will be explained in greater detail by means of a preferred exemplary embodiment, referring to the attached drawings, in which are described in, and will be~~

apparent from, the Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment and the Drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Figure Fig. 1 shows a diagrammatic representation of a microphone according to of the present invention and an associated receiving unit; and

Figure Fig. 2 shows an exemplary embodiment of a piezoelectric device according to the invention of the present invention.

Figure DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

10 Fig. 1 diagrammatically shows a passive microphone 1 according to of the present invention and a corresponding receiving unit 6. The passive microphone 1 according to of the present invention comprises includes a piezoelectric device 4 for receiving and storing excitation energy from the receiving unit 6 and for wirelessly transmitting electrical signals converted from the detected acoustic signals to the receiving unit 6. unit 6.

15 In the exemplary preferred embodiment as shown in Fig. 1, the piezoelectric device comprises includes a device 2 for detecting acoustic signals and a device 3 for converting the detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information. The microphone 1 also exhibits includes an antenna 5, connected to the piezoelectric device 4, for receiving the excitation energy from the receiving unit 6 and for sending out the electrical signals bearing sound information to the receiving unit 6.

The receiving unit 6 also comprises includes an antenna 7 for sending out the excitation energy in the form of excitation signals and for receiving the electrical signals from the microphone 1.

25 As is shown in figure 1 Fig. 1, the receiving unit 6 transmits the excitation energy, for example in the form of discontinuous excitation pulses, to the microphone 1. The excitation pulses are received by the piezoelectric device 4 of the microphone 1 via the antenna 5 and are stored, e.g., as mechanical vibrations. For this purpose, the piezoelectric device 4 comprises includes, for example, a piezoelectric element as is shown in figure 2 Fig. 2. The piezoelectric element consists of includes a piezoelectric

diaphragm 8 on which, for example, reflectors 10 ~~consisting~~ composed of deposited metal strips are provided.

Furthermore, a converter 9, which is coupled to the antenna 5, for converting the received excitation pulses into a surface acoustic wave is provided on the 5 diaphragm 8. The converter 9 is connected to a ground. Similar to the reflectors 10, the converter 9 ~~consists of~~ includes metal patterns, e.g., of aluminum, applied to the diaphragm 8.

When a high-frequency excitation is received from the receiving unit 6, the diaphragm is excited into vibrations via the converter 9 due to the formation of a 10 surface acoustic wave. The vibrations expand on the top of the diaphragm in both directions toward the reflector fields 10 and are reflected by these so that a standing wave is formed in the case of resonance. In this manner, the excitation energy of the excitation pulse from the receiving unit 6 is stored in the form of mechanical vibrations. The piezoelectric element reflects the energy temporarily stored as 15 mechanical vibrations back to the receiving unit 6 in the form of a decaying vibration via the antenna 5 as shown diagrammatically in ~~figure 1~~ Fig. 1. This decaying vibration is received in the receiving unit 6 via the antenna 7, and is detected, demodulated and analyzed.

The resonant frequency of the piezoelectric element and thus of the decaying 20 vibration, which is reflected back to the receiving unit 6 by the piezoelectric element, changes under the influence of a strain because the speed of propagation of the surface acoustic wave and the distances between the two electrodes of the converter 9 change.

In the embodiment shown in ~~figure 1~~ Fig. 1, the diaphragm 8 with the reflectors 10 is used as the device 3 for storing excitation energy from the receiving unit 6 and for 25 converting the detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information. The device 2 for detecting acoustic signals can be formed, for example, by a diaphragm, not shown, advantageously preferably composed of metal, which is bonded to the diaphragm 8. The diaphragm used as the detection device 2 absorbs sound waves and converts them into mechanical vibrations. The mechanical vibrations 30 are transferred from the diaphragm detecting the acoustic signals to the piezoelectric

diaphragm 8. In this process, corresponding vibrations of the vibration of the piezoelectric diaphragm 8 caused by the electromagnetic excitation from the receiving unit 6 are modulated onto the acoustic signals. The modulated vibration is converted back into electrical signals via the converter 9 and transmitted as electromagnetic signal back to the receiving unit 6 via the antenna 5.

As an alternative to the piezoelectric diaphragm 8 with the reflectors 10 and the converter 9, shown in figure 2 Fig. 2, a surface acoustic wave delay line can be used as the device 3 for storing electromagnetic excitation energy from the receiving unit 6 and for converting the detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information. In a surface acoustic wave delay line, electromagnetic excitation energy from the receiving unit 6 is also stored as mechanical vibration. A detection device 2 for detecting acoustic signals, which is coupled to the surface acoustic wave delay line, converts received acoustic signals, i.e., sound waves, into mechanical vibrations which are transferred to the surface acoustic wave delay line. This causes transit-time effects in the mechanical vibration caused by the excitation energy from the receiving unit 6, as a result of which the acoustic signals are modulated onto this mechanical vibration.

The acoustic signals detected by the device 2 are thus converted into electrical signals bearing sound information by the device 3 and modulated onto the piezoelectric element so that the decaying harmonic vibration reflected back bears the sound information modulated on. This sound information modulated on can be detected and analyzed in the receiving unit 6.

It is preferred that the piezoelectric device 4 combines the devices 2 and 3 in one element which both detects the acoustic signals and particularly advantageous if the piezoelectric device 4 combines the devices 2 and 3 in one element which both detects the acoustic signals and

also converts the detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information. The piezoelectric diaphragm 8 with the surface acoustic wave resonance pattern, shown in figure 2 Fig. 2, is used as the single element forming the device 4. In this case, the piezoelectric diaphragm 8 detects incoming acoustic signals in the

manner of a pressure sensor. The standing wave in the piezoelectric element, which is excited by an excitation pulse from the receiving unit 6, is modulated by the acoustic signals so that the decaying vibration reflected back to the receiving unit 6 after the end of the excitation pulse ~~bears~~ includes the corresponding sound information. This 5 makes it possible to provide a very ~~rugged~~ durable passive microphone for wireless transmission of sound information which has a simple and lightweight construction.

The microphone 1 ~~according to~~ of the present invention ~~is~~ can be constructed as a passive component, i.e., without its own power supply in the form of a battery or the like, since the energy of the excitation pulses from the receiving unit 6 ~~is~~ can be absorbed 10 by the piezoelectric element, ~~is~~ can be stored and ~~is~~ can be used for transmitting the sound information.

To avoid heterodyning of the excitation signals with the signals bearing the sound information, transmitted by the microphone 1, the piezoelectric element ~~is~~ can be excited discontinuously, for example by a pulsed excitation signal. However, it is 15 also possible to ~~find advantageous~~ utilize certain continuous excitation signals. An impulse response in the form of a decaying vibration, which is extended over a very long period in the time domain, is generated, and transmitted back to the receiving unit 6, in particular, if the diaphragm 8 is a crystal diaphragm which has a very high Q factor.

20 Furthermore, the piezoelectric diaphragm 8 can ~~essentially consist~~ be composed of lithiumniobate.

Instead of the piezoelectric diaphragm 8 with the surface acoustic wave resonant pattern, shown in ~~figure 2~~ Fig. 2, a surface acoustic wave delay line can also be used as the single element of the device 4. The surface acoustic wave delay line can 25 both detect the acoustic signals and convert the detected acoustic signals into electrical signals bearing sound information.

If the piezoelectric device 4 is used for detecting the acoustic signals, a second piezoelectric device can be provided in order to provide for differential processing and conversion of the detected acoustic signals and thus to increase the sensitivity, for 30 example for compensating for temperature fluctuations. If a separate device 2 for

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detecting acoustic signals is provided, a second device 2 for detecting acoustic signals can be provided in order to provide for differential conversion of the detected acoustic signals into electrical signals for the same purpose. In addition or as an alternative, a device for compensating for further disturbance variables can also be present.

5 As is shown diagrammatically in ~~figure 1~~ Fig. 1, the electromagnetic excitation energy can ~~consist of~~ include discontinuous excitation pulses which are sent out by the receiving unit 6 and are correspondingly received by the microphone 1 ~~according to~~ of the present invention. The excitation pulses from the receiving unit 6 can be, for example, short high-frequency signals which, if necessary, are periodically repeated.

10 It is ~~of advantage preferred~~ in this arrangement if ~~that~~ the excitation signal from the receiving unit 6 has a large bandwidth-time product. ~~Another possibility is to use In an embodiment,~~ continuous frequency-modulated excitation signals can be used.

15 Since the passive microphone 1 ~~according to~~ of the present invention is constructed in a very lightweight and ~~rugged~~ durable manner, it can be attached, for example, to a spectacles frame. The antenna 5 of the microphone 1 can be formed, for example, by one of the earpieces of the spectacles or by the frame of one of the spectacle lenses. The microphone can be attached, for example, to the transition between the earpiece, used as antenna, and the spectacle lens frame.

20 As an alternative, the microphone ~~according to~~ of the present invention can be attached to a holder which is detachably attached to the spectacle frame and which ~~extends~~ can extend downward in the direction of the mouth of the wearer from the spectacle lens frame. In this case, the holder can be constructed as the antenna 5 of the microphone 1.

25 The passive microphone 1 ~~according to~~ of the present invention is can also be suitable for use in a wireless headset ~~by means of which such that~~ voice signals ~~are~~ can be transmitted to a telephone base station or a telephone mobile station. The microphone ~~according to~~ of the present invention can be constructed to be very lightweight and rugged which results in varied and specialized applications.

30 Abstract Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, those of skill in the art will recognize that changes may be

made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth
in the hereafter appended claims.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Passive microphone with wireless transmission

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to a passive microphone (1) for wirelessly transmitting sound information to a receiving unit (6), comprising. The passive microphone includes a piezoelectric device (4) for receiving and storing excitation energy from the receiving unit (6) and for wirelessly transmitting electrical signals, converted from detected acoustic signals, to the receiving unit 6. Constructing the microphone (1) according to the invention as a passive component, i.e. The passive microphone, i.e., without its own power supply, provides for a lightweight and, at the same time, rugged and durable construction which results in considerable advantages can be utilized in a variety of different applications, particularly in telephone applications.

(Figure 1)

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